KINGSTON, Jamaica, Tuesday, Sept. 26, 1871. A coolie vessel, from India for Martinique, has seen bost on the coast of that island, with all hands on board. Two hundred bodies have been washed ashore.

THE DEPARTMENTS NEAR PARIS EVACUATED BY THE GERMANS - M. ROCHEFORT PETITIONS FOR A COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE. PARIS, Tuesday, Sept. 26, 1871. The evacuation by the German troops of the ons to Paris is completed. It is ever, that the German soldiers returning to ever, that the German soldiers or those have halted beyond the borders of those nits, and are awaiting the announcement that

s have been asixed to the Alsace Treaty. serview upon the subject of the Alsatian commer-iew was held yesterday by Baron von Armin and ere, at the request of the former. tation of his sentence. He is quite ill from a

es developing a plan to put Napoleon on the throne of Belgium. The discovery occasions a senastics in Belgium.

It is announced that Gen. Doual will presecute the

dence Belge for publishing false charges against SWITZERLAND.

LOSS OF LIFE ON LAKE LUCERNE.

A dispatch from Lucerne announces that a

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 26, 1871.

steamer has foundered in Lake Lucerne, and that five persons perished. It is not mentioned that any Ameri-

CHINA. ANKIETY AMONG THE BRITISH RESIDENTS-PRO-TECTION ASKED. .

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 26, 1871. The British citizens of Hong Kong have forwarded a memorial to the Government complaining of the increasing insecurity of life and property, and asking the adoption of measures to remedy the evil.

A CONCLAVE OF SPANISH GRANDEES.

PARIS, Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1871 Ex-Queen Isabella has summoned a number of Spanish grandees to a Conference for the purpose of effecting a reconciliation between the elder and junior branches of her house.

GREAT BRITAIN.

GRAND DUKE ALEXIS EN ROUTE TO THIS CITY-SPRECHES FROM MESSRS. GLADSTONE AND DISRAELI-THE EASTERN QUESTION. LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 26, 1871.

The Russian squadron escorting the Grand Duke Alexis sailed from Falmouth for New-York at 2:30 Mr. Gladstone arrived in Aberdeen to-day, and we

presented the freedom of the city at the Music Hall in the presence of 3,900 citizens. He made a speech in respense, thanking the people for the welcome given him. He declared that he still looked onwards and upwards, the Irish question difficult, but hoped to solve it.

Mr. Disraeli, at a banquet at Hughenden, proposed the teast, "The Queen," and accompanied it with a speech of fervent culogy of Her Majesty. Her duties, he said, were excessive; and no Englishman had such complete centrol of the political traditions of the country as its wereign.

The Standard of to-day says that advices from Berlin

report that the relations of Eussia, France, and Turkey have become more intimate. THE QUEEN SAID TO BE INCAPABLE OF PER-

FORMING HER DUTIES. LONDON, Sept. 26.—The Right Hon. Benjamin

Disraeli, in proposing the health of the Queen at a finner at Haghenden, today, said she was morally and physically incapacitated from performing her public duties any longer. The excitement is tremendons. Some of the journals will suppress this part of the speech.

THE NEW TRACKERAY-LONDON IN VACATION.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT. LONDON, Aug. 30 .- It is a real pleasure to quote Messrs. Smitt, Elder & Co.'s announcements of a new popular edition of Thackersy. "New, cheap, and et edition of the whole of Mr. Thackeray's works, says the advertisement, "in twelve monthly volumes of about 700 pages, in crown 8vo, at five shillings (\$1 25) each, printed in a clear, readable type." A specimen is ed with the September number of The Cornhill, which the great novelist used to edit, and fully bears out the promise of the prospectus. The type is not so big or the paper so thick as those of the Illustrated Edition in Twenty-two volumes, which all well-to-do admirers of Thackeray have bought during the last two years. But each is sufficiently good, and I may venture to say better for the money than would now be given in America. Publishers over here are beginning to find out that popular editions pay; and that they do not interrupt but promote the sale of more expensive editions. Messrs. Longmans, who long disbelieved and protested, proved it true
with Macaulay and Mill. Mesers. Chapman & Hall
proved it formerly with Dickens, and more lately with
Caffyle, whose Sartor Resarbus in two-shilling form has sold over 30,000 copies. Still later, they have found it trees their release of Dickens in sixpenny monthly volumes, beginning with Oliver Twist, two parts of which have been published. Of each part, one house in London subscribed in advance for 60,000 copies. Tucre is so limit to the market which in some directions the Lonishers have but just begun to explore. As for macheray, it is only within two years that he has been purchasable at any price in complete and uniform shape.
For can even the illustrated edition be called quite uniform (though it is the only one that is nearly so), since Mesers Smith & Eider, from mistaken notions of economy, varied the type-setting in different volumes. In new edition the price of Thackeray complete and readable will be only three pounds sterling; equal to \$15 nominally; equal, I regret to say, to twice that at present rates of American booksellers' importation. I have said before and say now, and shall have to say many times again, that those rates of importation are exorbitant and im-pose an unreasonable tax on the American buyer of English books. But even at these rates you will get Thackersy for \$30, instead of about \$60 which you have now to pay in New-York for the illustrated edition in 22 volumes, of which in London the price is about \$15. The frei volume of the new edition will contain Vanity Pair, with a portrait of Thackeray, and will appear October 1 Even the promise of a snew book, or new edition, is a sovelty in August, when the book trade in every department is at its deadest, and when even the monthly magnines have the air of appearing under protest, and their tables of contents are redolent of padding. Not an adding the contents are redolent of padding.

ofter of them all is probably in town. The printers' deril edits them for aught one can see. For it is not respeciable to be in London in August. I hardly dare date my letter honestly, except that letter-writing is tasir an occupation so diareputable that it makes little difference when or where you do it. Perhaps editors of daily papers and correspondents of the same may be allowed to remain in town without laster. come caste, if they have any to lose, which is doubtful. Nor is it a more fashion or rank hyperbole to say that everybody goes out of town in August, and that the town serpically goes out of town in August, and that the town is empty. The Quoen is gone, but she is never here. Parliament is gone; neither Lords nor Commons are left. Not a lord in London; think of the dreariness. The town is ampty; and as for sequaintances, I dafy you to find one. Walk up Regent-st; it is empty. Pass into Bond at the is ampty. Count down through St. James's. head at; it is supply. Come down through St. James's at into Pall Mall; they are empty, both. Hardly a shop is any one of them has a contomer, stray Americans ex-cepted. Stroll at your leisure through the fashiomable and semi-fashionable quarters, through Mayfair and Bei-Caria, through Kennington and Bayawater. Closed ere stare you in the face, and ellent streets echo your toney footfail. Look in at the clubs. You are lacky if you find so much as a porter and his red waint-cast at balf of them; the other half are repairing, and you during sorrowfully away from fresh planter and wet puint. If you have a fashionable tation, and should enter his at the property of the show-room to order a lounging suit, I believe

count sent in to-morrow, coupled with an inn that the favor of your future patronage

would be dispensed with. There are the parks, however; they do not go out of town nor put up shutters, nor put on fresh paint. What more can you want than the parks with their splendid spaces and trees that a primeval forest can hardly sur An American lady was very anery with me sause I said-or she said I said, which is the same thing -that Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens are finer tha Central Park in New-York. Well, it is very unpatriotic to say so, but it is true; and let us have truth even befor s finer than an acre in Hyde Park : more artfully laid ou and more curiously ornamented. I freely admit that in landscape gardening the New-York park beats London; but it is not landscape gardening alone that one wants in the heart of a crowded city. It is the sense of room and free air and the presence of Na ture, and just in those things the Central Park is lacking and the London Parks abound. But the fory of the latter is not in August, after four weeks of blazing heat, when the grass is trodden and brown, when the trees are yellow with dust, when the water looks stagnant, and when even the noble woods of Kensing ave lost something of their coolness and their depth of mpenetrable shade. And whether it is a fault or not cannot say, but they are as desolate as the streets. I walked home last night through them; and I will nak n New-York a business man can leave his offi and walk three miles in a line nearly straight to within another half mile of his home! In Lendon I can do it every night if I please. Quitting Pall Mall at the western end, by an entrance nto Green Park, you may pass through Green Park, Hyde Park, to the north-western extremity of Kensing ten Gardens, never touching a public highway except once, to cross Piccadilly. Through this noble stretch of green field and wood I walked, and often walk. In the on, the throng of carriages, where the drive bends round the eastern end of Rotten Row, is as great as the brong of cabs and drays at the bottom of Ludgate Hill,

in the city itself. Yesterday I saw two carriages, and a colleary horseman cantered listlessly up Rotten Row. So the fashion of going out of town is not gone yet, and it includes more people yearly just because every year there are more people who have money and who ape the habits of people who had money before. "I have seen many men and cities," said Thackeray, "and born Englishman of the respectable classes against any man of any nation in the world." Of the three millions or so who are not respectable enough to be servile and 'I am told London is not a pleasant place for poor per ple," said an English lady to me the other day in a way carriage. She had lived all her life in London; her total knowledge of its poorer millions lay in a half contemptuous, wholly careless "I am told." She was young and pretty and just married: why should she care to know whether it was pleasant to poor people! How many of your readers care to know !

SOUTH AMERICA.

ELECTION EXCITEMENT IN PERU-A REVOLUTION APPREHENDED-DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT CAL-

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 26 .- The steamer from Aspinwall brings Lima advices of the 2d inst. The Peruvian war steamer Independence had been ordered south to bring the President's brother to Callao. Presi dent Balta had proposed the retiracy of the candidates for the Presidency having the least chance of election. All the candidates agreed to it except Prodo, who de-manded that the President's brother be made the umpire. The opposition press claim that Prado's election is certain. Fears of revolution were entertained, and several suspected individuals had been arrested. A destructive fire had occurred at Callao; one person was burned to death. The Italians were to celebrate the anniversary of the occupation of Bome ut Tumbez. Kerosene was in demand at Callao.

Valparaiso advices are to the 19th of August. The ex-

equater of the American Consul at Talcalmana had been

FOREIGN NOTES.

Prince Metternich was authorized to state that Italy took no part m the recent Austro-Prussian Conferences.

ten a letter to the Paris Siècle in which he says that as the problem of cutting through high mountains has now been solved by the successful completion of the Mont Cenis tunnel, there is nothing to prevent a railway being made from Paris to Peking. He estimates that the cost of the great tunnels would be only that the cost of the great tunnels

At a meeting on the 7th inst. of the special committee of the Birmingham Liberal Association, appointed to arrange for a conference to be held in Birmingham of representatives from all the great towns on the subject of the reform of the House of Lords, it was resolved to hold the conference on November 28. Invitations are about to be issued to the Liberal organization all over the country, stating the basis of the conference, and inviting cooperation.

The Hiogo (Japan) News is informed that the American residents in Japan may soon expect to lose the service of Mr. De Long, who will have had but a brief tenure of his new dignity of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States. The same paper says it is curious that three of the most experi-enced of the foreign representatives should leave Japan when every one is expecting such great changes to take place.

The Chinese Embassadors who have been to France to apologize for the massacre of French citizens, and who passed through this city on their way and who passed through this city on their way home, have probably found somebody in France who received by authority their official reports. Who it was is not precisely known; but if these Celestial gentie-men noticed, when they were in Paris (and how could they help noticing !) the low value at which French lives are rated at home, they may have thought that they had undertaken rather a long fourney upon a most unneces-sary errand. Human life secus to be the last thing about which Frenchmen should make any ado.

The whole basis of settlement of the Eastern Question is in a fair way to go to pieces. The old bone contention that originated the Crimean war is again in the teeth of the occlesiastics in Palastine : Armenians holding the Church of St. James at Jeru-Armenians holding the Church of 8t. James at Jerusalem," anyk the Gasette de France, "refuse this year to open the doors of the edifice to the Latins on the occasion of the Sant's Fête-day. They will not, they affirm, allow their temple to be profaned by the promulgation of the doyma of Infallibility. The grotto in which the Holy Virwin suckled the Infant Jesus, and known as the Milk Retreat, was walled up at night by the Latin monks, and closed in the small part left open by an iron gate surmounted by the Papal arms. This by an Iron gate surmounted by the Papal arms. This ast act has led to a quarrel between the partisans of the two creeds, and between the Pacha and the French Con

SERIOUS TROUBLE ANTICIPATED IN UTAH.

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 26 .- Many Gentiles save sent away their families, in anticipation of serious trouble between the Mormons and the United States authorities, growing out of the supposed action of the Grand Jury against Brigham Young and other Church dignituries. Although it is generally believed that the indictacula on the gravest charges will be found agains these men, any overt act on the part of the Mormons is not considered at all probable by well-informed person

GEN. BOSWELL DROWNED.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 26 .- Last Friday evening Gen. D. K. Boswell of Muncie, Ind., fell from the teamer St. Luke into the Missouri River and was drowned. The General was taken sick, and went out or the guards with his wife to see if fresh air would not re vive him. Desiring something from their stateroom, be sent his wife after it. As she returned she saw him fall into the river. The boat was immediately stopped, but

NATIONAL COLORED CONVENTION.

Sr. Louis, Mo., Sept. 26 .- The Colored Convention, this morning, adopted the report of the Com-mittee recommending the 1st of January and the 4th inities recommending the lat of January and the eth of July as national holidays, in commemoration of the commeignation and enfranchisement of the colored race. The vote stood at in favor and 25 against the report of the Committee. The Committee on Business reported a resolution in regard to awanesty, declaring it their duty to accept the policy laid down by the National Convention of 1868, upon which discussion ensued until adjournment.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPHThe buildings on the Minneapolle Fair grounds ... Charles K. Pierce of Limerick, Me., and Wm.
Five of Dracat. Mass. were baried in a well which they were dig-

The American Sheet and Boiler-Plate Com-pany's works, as Newburg, Obio, were berned yesterday. The buildings covered as alea of about four acres. Loss, 640,000; parily covered by famonance. The works furnished employment for 140 mess.

FOREIGN LABOR MOVEMENTS.

STRIKES IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND. DEFENSE OF THE ACTION OF THE EMPLOYERS T NEWCASTLE-PROSPECTS OF A RENEWAL

OF WORK.
[PROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The strong sympathies of the Press with the men on strike at Newcastle have brought out the associated employers, per Sir William Armstrong, in a defensive statement two columns long reply to a leading article in that paper on Monday. It is bunal which, though it allows no appeal, so mits a rehearing of a case doubtfully dec made up its mind in this case, having had fifteen weeks nce of testimony; and judgme gone against the Newcastle employers, fir William Arm strong included. I do not think fir William will succeed in reversing the judgment. His statement contains lit-tle that is new. Most of it is devoted to proving that the But what first eplisted public interest on the side of the flat refusal of the employers to meet them. The what Sir William does not and cannot deny. He add that the masters formed a combination before the strike sending a circular to each firm asking for the redu tion from 59 to 54 hours per week; that the masters on the 6th of May " simply declined to accede;" that the mer on the 15th proposed a conference, and gave the masters tected it, passing and sending to the League the follow-"That the employers [see no advantage in the interview proposed by the Nine Hours' League. They (the employers) would have suggested a written nication but for the fact that a strike has already taken place. Under the circumstances the employer Hours' League' to the communication dated the 6th inst., and to request them to consider it final."

It would be difficult to conceive anything more haughty ready occurred at Clarke, Watson & Gurney's, and which the employers refer to as justification for their refusal, I have explained in a former letter. That establishment allowing dismissal without notice. This time, the men availing themselves of the same rule, struck on a day notice, and the employers had no right to complain. The general strike did not begin till the 20th, when a week's notice was given. But these details are really unimpor-tant. Every line of Sir William Armstrong's statement shows that the employers had made up their minds from the moment they heard of the Sunderland strike; that conflict; preferred war to pegotiation, and flung back in ment by peaceable means. Nothing that happened afterward can relieve them of this responsibility. Nor did anything happen essentially changing the attitude of the two parties. To the various efforts made by third persons to bring about an arrangement the League sometimes assented and sometimes objected, never was a time, so far as Sir William's own statement to their original suggestion of a conference. They remasters of 57 hours. But Sir William Armstrong omits to mention that they agreed to arbitrate between 57 and 54, and that he refused. He omits a good many other things, and, as he is arguing his own side, he is hardly to blame for it, but he must not expect others to forget them. Above all, he omits the offer of the men to submit to a re duction of wages-a point never before conceded, I think,

whether the masters have shown themselves unreason

ble and dictatorial, but whether the claim of the men

meager. He affirms that a demand for more wage would have been granted, but " we refuse the deman for 54 hours a week because we believe that the district in which our factories are located would be laid unde with other localities in the Kingdom; or if the system country would be placed at a like disadvantage in its for this belief no one is given. Out of Sir William's literally the only one that, undertakes to justify the resistance of himself and his crates to the demand for nine hours. Nor is it possible to believe that he believes even this. A day's work in an engine-shop is not measured entirely by hours. It is measured by results. A certain quantity of work must men can do their ten hours' work in five, some of them even in three. His foreman knows how much each man does, and a man who does less than the average quantity finds himself discharged. A great London manufacturer said, fhe other day, in discussing this very question: " I have men in my shop who can do three days' work in one, and whom I would gladly pay three days' wages for doing it : for I should get out of one set of machinery the work of three sets, and save the cost and interest of the other two." The masters themselves, or many of them, freely admit that the present ten hours' work might b done, and would be done, in nine. At Sunderland, where the nine hours have been conceded, there has no been time for a very large average to be struck, heard of workmen-no doubt workmen of the inferior sort—who claimed that the foreman got more out of them in the nine hours than ever before in the ten. It is necessary to read between the lines of Sir William Armstrong's letter to find out what he really thinks, and perhaps his real reason for refusing the nine hours' demand may be discovered in a para graph somewhat remote from that above quoted, which is the ostensible reason. "We unhesitatingly assert," he writes, "that the only effect of the reduction of hours a Sunderland has been to cause the higher rate for overtime to commence one hour earlier than before, and that

question of wages raised in a new form.

There is a third view. The Times traces this struggle to the old object of Trades Unions, or one of their old oldects, the wider distribution of labor. There is only so much work to be done; on the whole, not enough to keep all the workmen in the kingdom fully employed. A tenth of the whole number are obliged to live idle. Reduce the working day from ten hours to nine, and you reduce the product one-tenth, so that if the employers, as they surely will, desire to keep their production up to its present amount they must employ the other tenth of workmen now idle. This theory ignores the fact that the present ten hours' work can be done, and is now done at Sunderland, in nine; as well as the fact that the League does not now demand, as it did in 1852, the abolition of the system which permits men to work over-time at higher wages. The Times is perfectly consistent in preasing this view. People were a good deal surprised on Monday when it seemed to have taken up the cause of the workingmen against the employers, and the employers were more surprised than anybody else. They are accustomed to recken on the leading journal as their steady partisan, the unfling-ing advocate of Capital in all its disputes with Labor. Perhaps it used to be, but there is a sense in which The Times cares neither for employer nor employed. It is the leading advocate of the material prosperity of the United Eingdom. It wants to keep England at the head of the world as the great indu of the world as the great industrial and countries.

Power. Whatever tends to that, it supports; whatever induders that, it resists. "The point to be kept in view hinders that, it regists. "The point to be kept in view by the public," says its article of to-day, in conclusion, "is the question at issue. Simply stated, the demand of the men amounts to a stipulation that a greater number of workmen—according to a definite proportion—shall be supplied with substatence out of a given amount of work and if the demand is grapted, either the manufacturer must forego a portion of his profits, or the public must be content to pay more for the product." Thus belief is very likely sincere. It does not reliev that it is accurate, nor in any case are we likely to seek in such a constraint of the public of the public of trades. quarter for a just expession of the policy of Trades Unions.

as great as ever." In his mind then it is only the old

I append Sir William Armstrong's account of the proent actual condition of the employers in respect to hands: "Number of men who went out on strike, 5.485; new hands imported, 1,917; deduct number of describes, sertion, 11 (f); total of now hands now at work, 1,541; to this number is to be added old hands who have come back to work or who never left their employment, and

new men engaged on the spot, 1,570—making total num-ber engaged on our works \$,116; being nearly half the number employed at the time of the strike." These figures differ very widely from any hitherto published. The League says \$,500 men, instead of \$,500 struck, and on that point it ought to be the best authority. For a si that point it ought to be the bost authority. For a sim-ilar reason the employers ought to know beat how many men they have at work; but it is strange that they should claim nearly twice as many as have been heard of prior to Bir William Armstrong's letter. Admitting this claim, it appears that they are able to do omething like half the work they turned out before the order to restore their shops to their former setivity. But the importations of foreign workmen seem to have ed; and, in connection with these supplies, a nearly ceased; and, in connection with these supplies, a very formidable difficulty has arisen, one of their ships having brought not only workmen but cholera. G. W. S.

ADDRESS OF THE NINE HOURS' LEAGUE—REPORT OF THE CENTRAL TRADES' COMMITTEE—TER-MINATION OF THE STRIKE IN THE STAFFORD-

SHIRE POTTERIES. The Committee of the Nine Hours' League in England have issued the following address to their fel-

"We address you this week with feelings of the warmest gratitude. You have shown by your increased efforts on our behalf that you fully appreciate the importance of the battle which we are fighting. We are this week, by your generosity, enabled to pay an increased donation; and while thanking you for your having furnished the means, we beg to express the hope that you will not relax your exertions, but will prove to our employers that the reasonable desires and aspirations of united labor are not lightly to be set at naught. Our employers still continue to import foreigners in large numbers, but the reports in some of the neasest to autoofrmen and friends :

not relax your exertions, but will prove to our employers that the reasonable desires and aspirations of united labor are not lightly to be set at naught. Our employers etill continue to import foreigners in large numbers, but the reports in some of the papers in reference to large numbers of the old hands going in is destitute of foundation. There has been a riot of a very serious character among the foreigners in Mesers. Hawthorn's works, and, not withstanding that they broke windows and committed other acts of violence, to the great terror of the inhabitants of the neighboring houses, not a single arrest was made—a clear proof that in this town there is at the present time one law for the employer and another for the men who refuse to obey like slaves his every beck and call. The 'great unpaid,' however, are everywhere much of one stamp, and there are smaglistrates in every part of the country whose notions are in secordance with neither law nor justice. Despite all this, however, we are not cast down, and hope for your assistance to be enabled to fight with increased resolution until complete victory crown our efforts."

A strike of the engineers, smiths, and pattern-makers employed by Mesers. Murray & Co. at Chester-C-st. Newcastle, took place on the 11th inst. On the next evening the men held as on the morning of the 18th, when they were received with great kindness and courtesy. After the men had detailed their grievances the manager said he regretted that the strike had occurred, but it was entirely a minunderstanding, and he immediately granted the request of the men. The deputation, after thanking the manager, withdrew. The men started work at 10 clock the same aftermoon on the old terms. The adjourned meeting of the Central Trades' Committee acting in support of the Nine-Hours' movement in the engineering trade at Newcastle, was held in London on the 18th inst. The Treasurer reported the receipt of numerous subscriptions from the various shops and factories in London, and stated that the proceeds of

tie in reference to the return of the old hands, and the statement was generally believed to have been made for the purpose of creating distrast among the strike hands. A movement has been continenced among the strike hands. A movement has been continenced among the strike hands. A movement has been continenced among the strike hands. A movement has been continenced among the strike hands, he made to the purpose of altogether abolishing in the Clyde district the system of over-time, the men considering that to countenance it at a time when so many of their fellow-workmen in Newcastle are tille would be acting an unfriendly pert, and that to put an end to the system at this busy scapen, would increase the demand for the labor of engineers generally.

The cratemakers' strike in the Staffordshire potteries was brought to an ead on the 18th inst. The masters insisted on proper notice, and the men, convinced by a deputation that they were wrong, have returned to their work. The rate of pay for the future will, it is thought, be easily settled by each individual master with his own men. The threatened strike of the North Staffordshire iron workers has been averted, the masters having on the 18th inst. sonceded the full requirements of the men, vis; an advance of 25 cents per tun to puddlers and 19 per cent to millmen. The masters have also made a proportionate advance on the prices of finished iron, which will day the miners employed at the Earl of Roslyn's conlictice at Dysarf, Fireshire, were informed that their demand for an advance of wages had been accorded to, and that from Monday, the 1st, they would receive a cents extra on the tun of coal, this increase being equivalent to 16 cents per day. On that day also, the Council of the South Yorkshire Miners' Association sent out circulars to the various collerty proprietors in the district saking for an advance of 7 per cent on the present wages culars to the various colliery proprietors in the distri-asking for an advance of 5 per cent on the present was of the men, this amount having been taken off in 1868. the same day the boys, numbering about 100, working at a nine near Sheffield refused to work on the ground that they required an increase of wages. About 400 colliers mine near Sheffield refused they required an increase of in consequence remain idle.

APPREHENSIONS OF THE LONDON SOCIETY EN-

From The London Daily News of Sept. 18.

The recent critical position of the strike at Newcaste for the nine hours is creating considerable uncasiness among the London society engineers, and it was generally reported yesterday through the London shops that, disheartened by the daily arrival of so many skilled mechanics from the Continent, a considerable number of the non-society men who have been on strike had returned to work upon the old terms, being induced to take this step, not from want of present support, but from the knowledge that should the striggle result in favor of the masters and the strike be declared at an end by the Committee, they would be let to their own resources without employment, while the society men would continue to receive their weekly donation of money from the fund of the society until they obtained employment in their old shopsor elsewhere. The committees, both in London and Newcastle, are using every effort to counteract this feeling, and state that the number of old hands who have returned to work is so few as not likely to have any appreciable effect upon the result of the strike. They admit, however, that great danger exists from the number of foreign workmen daily arriving, and that the strike will be a failure unless this immigration can be stopped. Under these circumstances, several of the leaders are consideringshe propriety of offering a compromise, and a suggestion made by Mr. George Putter, that while the masters should concede the nine hours, the men should dive up half an hour per day in wages, has been received with much favor as an honorable way of settling the dispute. Another element of discussion has also arisen. As a body the Engineers' Society are strongly opposed to political feeling heen monstration in Trafalgar-aquare in support of the strike has been violently opposed in the Committee, and given rise to some atorny discussions, in which much personal feeling has been induiged in. Under these circumstances, it is not expected that the Trafalgar-aquare meetin From The London Decl.

VERDICT AGAINST A LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 26 .- The United States Circuit Court for the District of Connecticut is now in season in this city, Judges Woodraff and Shipman on the Bench. To-day, the jury, in the case of Mrs. Gay against the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Maine, t the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Maine, to recover \$5,000, the amount of a policy on the life of her husband, returned a verdict for the full amount, with interest amounting to \$757.00. Sheridan Gay, the husband of the plaintiff, shot himself on the cars between this city and Providence in 1889. The defence was that he deliberated suicide in consequence of extensive defalcations in New-York, and that, as the policy exampted suicide, the widow could not recover anything. The plaintiff put in the plea of insanity, and introduced many witnesses, showing his previous condition. The arguments made were among the ablest ever heard at the bar in this city.

NO YELLOW FEVER AT JACKSON, MISS. JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 26.—The existence of yellow fever here is desied by the medical faculty. There are positively but 16 cases of illness from all causes in the city to-day. Seven persons have died during the past few days; four on Saturday, two on Sunday and one yestercay. About 13 persons have been affected with a severe type of minarieus fever during the past 10 days, but nurses and physiciaus deny the existence of yellow fever.

TRIAL OF PAYMASTER JOHN L. HODGE. BALTIBORE, Md., Sept. 26 .- The Court-Martial for the trial of Paymastar John L. Hodge, U. S. A., com-moneed at Fort McHenry to-day. These was a full Court Major-Gen. George G. Meade presiding. On being arraigned the prisoner, through his counsel, the Hon. Wm. lichlay of Baltimare, plead guilty to all the charges. Mr. Schley made a brief address to the Court. The seutence of the Court will not be known until promnigated by the Way Daystmant.

STATE BOUNDARIES OF CONNECTICUT. HARTFORD, Sept. 26.-Judge Shipman has, with the communice of Judge Woodruff, given an opinion with regard to the southern boundaries of Connections, that the State extends to a stanight line from Plahet's Inland to Lyon's Point, including all the islands contiguous to the Connecticut shore within her limits. In view of this decision, Connecticut has periodiction over all, or nearly all, the islands of the found west of Picher's Island and each of Lyou's Point, and also all those between Picher's Island and the Connecticut as all those pichers are all those pichers and the Picher and Island and the Connecticut as all those pichers are all those pichers and the Picher and Island and the Connecticut as all those pichers are all those pichers are all those pichers and the Picher and Picher

er with those cost of Fisher's Island and contigue the same abore. This opinion shows that New succept in one instance, has never made any cisi-contrary, and that the claim was feemed on a co-on of the descriptive clause of the obstor of

NATIONAL COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

REPORTS AND RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED-RIVER

OBSTRUCTIONS-THE KU-KLUX. BALTIMORE, Sept. 26 .- In the National Commercial Convention, to-day, Mr. Kennard of Louisiana submitted a report from the committee relative to the removal of obstructions from the mouth of the Missis-sippi River, which was read and referred to the Com-

mittee on Interior Navigation.

Mr. James of Tennessee submitted a report relative to
the removal of obstruction in the Tennessee River,
accompanies by a resolution requesting Congress to

make an appropriation for such purpose under the con-trol of the Secretary of War. Referred.

Resolutions being in order, the States were called, and a number were sent up, and, under the rules, approprisubject, such as the removal of the duties on salt, sugar and coffee, and the toils on the Louisville Canal; request ing Congress to establish bonded warehouses for storing tobacco and whisky in Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, and other cities; refunding the cotton tax; relative to the immigration of skilled and unskilled labor; relative to reciprocal trade with Brazil and other South American State; relative to keneral amnesty; asking Congress for various appropriations for river and harbor improvements; approving the policy of the Government concerning free homesteads and the sale of the public lands on credit, &c.

On motion of Mr. Snyder of Tennessee the resolutions were laid on the table.

Resolutions were also presented making Jersey City a port of entry; protecting and fostering the mineral and mining interests; the regulation of the sale of petroleum by Congress; working the coal mines and the enactment of stringent laws for the protection of miners and laborers; relative to railroad freights in the South; relative to post-offices and providing against the duplication of names thereof.

A resolution wha also offered by Mr. Monroe of Iows, approving the action of the Southern Commercial Convention held at a Louisville in October, 1869, and that at Cincinnat 1870, relative to the water line communication between the Mississippi river and the seaboard, comprising; First, a connection through the States of Wisconsin and Illinois between the upper Mississippi and Lake Michigan; second, connection of the Mississippi from the mouth of the Ohio River with the Atlautic scaboard through the Ohio; Kanawha, and Jamas rivers, and the James river and Kanawha, and Jamas rivers, and the James river and Kanawha canal; and, third, the removal of obstructions to an easy and cheap outlet from the Mississippi to the Gulf, and urging on Congress the speedy completion of the ame; all of which was referred.

The President then announced a Special Committee of one from each State represented, to whom all resolutions regarding other matters than those embraced in the order of business will be referred. The Convention then adjourned until tomorrow.

TERRIBLE POWDER EXPLOSION NEAR NEW-

BURGH-ONE MAN KILLED. NEWBURGH, Sept. 26.—The press-house and wheel-mill at the Rand Powder Works, about four miles west of this city, were blown up to-day at 2 a. m., the foundation stones, timbers, and machinery being scattered over a surface of several acres, and all the buildings in the vicinity being injured. The body of Angustus Schults, an employe, was found about 100 feet from the press-house, blackened, torn, and mutilated beyond two years, and was about 32 years of age. About 14 tuns of lightning powder were stored in the press-house, and of lightning powder were stored in the press-house, and 150 pounds in the wheel-mill, 200 feet distant. The explo diately by the blowing up of the second building. The wheel-mill was thrown down, the roof blown into shreds, tuns each, were thrown out of position. John Neilson an employé, was wheeling a barrel of pewder toward the wheel-mill when the explosion occurred, but escaped without injury. About 20 men were employed at the include a barrel-mill, three wheel-mills, a press-mill, corning works, a glazing-mill, and a packinghouse. Among the narrow escapes was that of a resident of the neighborhood, who drove past the works only a minute before the explosion took place. The cause of the explosion is unknown. The loss is estimated

cause of the explosion is unknown. The loss is estimated at \$8,000; not insured. The quantity of powder in the press-house was unusually small, owing to the removal of a large amount on Monday. The work of rebuilding the structures will be begun at once. A verdict of accidental death was rendered at the inquest on Schullw's body. The explosion was heard for many miles, buildings on the opposite side of the river being shaken, and the shock being distinctly felt in Poughkeepsie. In Highland, Uister County, and in Hyde Park, the concussion was also quite perceptible. An immense cloud of smoke rose from the scene of the disaster, and was seen from a great distance. An eye-witness says that the entire structure of the press-mill was lifted 30 feet into the air, and the fragments were scattered in all directions. The press-mill exploded in 1840, at which time six men were killed.

DESPERATE FIGHT WITH ESCAPED CONVICTS. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26 .- On Sunday morning, Sheriff Hightower and posse of Morro County, Cal., had a desperate fight with five of the escaped prisoners from Carson, Nevada, in Long Valley. The Sheriff's party opened fire on the convicts, who returned it with deadly effect. R. J. Morrison, Wells, Pargo & Co.'s agent at Benton, one of the Sheriff's party, and one Indian, were killed outright; another man was shot through the hand. The Sheriff's party also lost seven horses, four of which were killed and three captured by the convicts. Only three of the convicts were seen to leave the field. It is thought the other two were killed, although their bodies ould not be found. The Sheriff and party immediately started in purtuit of the three who escaped, two of shom are on horseback and the other on foot. The ponyexpress rider, who was supposed to be with these con-victs, was not seen. The Governor has offered from \$300

BOILER EXPLOSION—FIVE LIVES LOST. MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 26 .- A boiler in Hardeman's mill, 20 miles north of Montgomery, ex-oloded, yesterday afternoon. Of the eight persons employed in the mill, five were killed and one fatally jured. One person was huried a distance of 100 yai and torn to fragments. Another person was blown distance of 50 yards, up hill, and terribly mangled. I mill is a total wrock.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

....There were five deaths from yellow fever inThe Davidson fountain, in Cincinnati will be dedicated on Friday, Oct. 6.

dedicated on Priday, Oct. 4.

Lippy's brewery in Philadelphia fell yesterday, killing Joseph Kole, and sentenely bijuring foot other men.

The New-Hammahire State Fair is open at Dover. The show of stock, and superiorly of brems, is lerge, and with the spring hand sed debuy predections of the fines, considers an associated as a second as a second

..... A yacht race came off at Toronto yesterday trees the Dumber, les, and Truss. The race was seen by the auxilian of Quebes. Time, 4 hours. The length of the course was in

miles.

A peace jurbilee was held in Boston, yesterday, under the surjess of the American Press Society, in house of the surjess coulon of the Washington Treaty. Among the speakers war the Rev. J. S. Stine, Sithe Burrist, the Hon-planess Washer, the Rev. Des. Peakey, Mansing, Earon, and Emery.

The United train of Artillery from Providence, R. I., sarried by a detachment of the Kettensi Guarde, Among the guants are the Mayor of Providence, G. Burrades, Rajor-Uen, Daniela, Ger. Sprages, Brig. Gens. Walker, Le Proper, and Based.

Walker, Le Pavest, and Baserd,
The National Council of the order of United
American Mechanics was in Baltimers yesterdays. The steerdayses of
chiegates was larger than at any provious loss, on. Design the post year
two pay State Councils have been companied, and the membergide had
increased nearly one bundeed per cont.

The state of the statThe Western New-York Fair opened at Roches-w resteries. The entries pumber searly four thousand, and everything roundon the most successful Fut ever held in the State. The exhibi-ne of horses, live steel, mechanicy, agricultural implements, fruit, even, dairy protects, &c., is bayond promient.

storys, dairy protects, &c., is beyond precision.

.... The Puttnam Phalamx of Hartford arrived at Meatinal posterior, and scattered as profession reduces. The Mayor delivered in a potential with the Ballwood capet, to which excitor. Helber responded. Both qualiform dwell on the binning spife which deadle exist between Regions in of America. A mainte of 17 grain one front, and the fage of both constrine waved over the public efficies and the older hands.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE!

THE COMMISSIONERS UNDER THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON - VIOLATIONS OF CUSTOM LAWS-MEETING OF STEAMBOAT INSPECTORS -SRAIS STOLEN FROM TREATIES IN STATE DEPARTMENT - ARREST OF THE

were in session several hours yesterday at the State Department. They have not thus far laid out any plan relative to their duties. They are at present engag consultation as to the mode they will adopt, and the rules to be laid down, which will govern them in their proceedings, so that some time will elapse before any in result of their labors can be arrived at. An in of the Commissioners, as to whether they or the Congre which is to meet at Geneva will consider the claims of the citizens of the United States for depredations committed along the Atlantic coast. Many persons who los vessels, and otherwise suffered by depredations som mitted at the hands of British subjects, are greatly in-terested in this question, and the matter is a subject of inquiry. The general powers of the Commission, as laid down in the Washington Treaty, are to the effect that during the period between April 9, 1861, and April 14 1865, except those known as the Alabama claims. The losses sustained by fishermen and others along the coast estion of allowing them a settlement for damages sus ained is one that should come within the meaning of the provisions of the Treaty, and be a duty incumbent on the erpretation will be put on the matter at the preliminary

Col. Howe, Special Treasury Agent for the City of New-York, was at the Department to-day concerning recent heavy seizures of frondulent importations made at New-York. Yesterday 7,900 unstamped cigars were into the city and seized. The persons receiving these cigars are charged with the receipt of former parcels of

A New-York firm has made application to the Commis the hands of the District-Attorney for prosecution, cannot granted, the Commissioner not having authority in for New-York, is here on Internal Revenue business oner Douglass, to-day, refused to result the to: on the difference between the quantity of tobacco bonder and the quantity landed in a foreign port by New-York

The Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steambgata, their proceedings daily to the Secretary of the Treasury. Heretofore the report has been made only at the close of

entirely contrary to law. These must of course be modified. The Press has been most rigidly excluded from all the meetings of the Board thus far, and it is not known that there will be any change in the practice.

The United States and Mexican Commission will have a seasion the latter part of this week, when the announcement of the disposition of a large number of cases will be made. The Hon. Caleb Cushing, who is the agent of Mexico before this Commission, is awaiting instructions from that Government relative to his successor. The Mexican Minister has not as yet been informed whether Mr. Cushing will be directed to defail some person to act in his stead, or whether his Government will approbable his successor. It is generally understood, however, that Mr. Cushing will cease to represent the Republic of Mexico before the Commission, in order to discharge the duties incumbent upon his appointment as the representative of the United States before the Geneva Congress, called together under the

appointment as the representative of the United States before the Geneva Congress, called together under the Washington Treaty.

Action in a large number of cases gainst certain claim agents is being temporarily delayed by the Second Auditor awaiting the opinions of the Solicitor of the Treasury and the Attorney-General, on the various U. S. statutes covering translations in collections in collections.

Auditor awaiting the opinions of the Solicitor of the Treasury and the Attorney-General, on the various U. S. statutes covering fraudulent transactions in collecting money from the United States.

The following patents were issued to citizens of New-York during the week ending to-day:

Andrew Burgess, breech-losding firearm; Benjamin D. Thompson, resirroad ear heater; Richmond Vose, nest spiral ear spring; Charles O. Yale, lock spindle for esfect Arthur Alexandre, handle stran for travelling beag; Geo. E. Brown, apparatus for elevating hods; Darius Davison, manufacture of illuminating gas; Henry M. Hall, device for securing hemmers, &c., to sewing-machines; Julius Johnson, assignor to Joseph G. Harrison, yalve arrangement for liquid meters; John Murphy, billiard cushion of rubber and gutta percha; Charles E. Prince, Prince plarin lock.

IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCE. George H. Chase, a messanger at the Post-Office Department and Frank McGraw, a watchman at the State Department, have been arrested on a chagge of robbing the latter Department of a number of gold and silver treaty seals. The accused on being taken to police headquarters, finding the detectives were in possession of proofs of their guilt, confessed to the larceny of seven acais which they had melted and sold, and carmently ver treaty seals. The accused on being taken to police headquarters, finding the detectives were in possession of proofs of their guilt, confessed to the larcenty of seven seals which they had melited and sold, and carnestly besged they might be leuiently dealt with as it was their first offense. Acting under the direction of the prisoners the detectives recovered a number of gold and silver nuggets into which the seals had been melited, and which they were assured were what remained of the seven seals which they confessed to have stolen from treaties in the Department of State several weeks ago. The Department claims that ten seals were stolen, as that number are missing. One of the seals was attached to a Turkish treaty, one to a German convention, and the others to different treaties between the United States and foreign countries. It is said the principal party in the robbery was Chase, the Post-Office messenger, who was a friend of McGraw, and who stole the seals with the connivance and permission of the latter. The seals, most of which were of gold, were inclosed in circular boxes, some of gold and others of silver, about an inch high and from three to five inches in diameter. Their money value is, of course, not so much of a consideration as the embar assument under which the Government must necessarily labor to replace them on the important documents from which they were stolen. The value of the melited silver recovered is 975, while that of the gold is several hundred dollars. It is roughly estimated that the money value is, of the stolen seals is between \$460 and \$600.

In reply to a question subjusted to the Department, whether an American-built ship which is sent to England to receive her engines and boilers is liable to pay a duty or tax upon her return to this country, he Secretary of the Treasury decides that a vessel designed for steam propulsion is constructed with reference to that use, and cannot be said to be "built" within the meaning of the law units has is suspiced with the country and co

new international orders, ac., and have be precured all the principle domestic monay-order offices of the country.

Secretary Delane returned to the city this morning. Secretary Boutwell left for Cincinnari senight, where he will deliver a political speech on use 28th last, and also at Cleveland on the 29th last.

The following fact is related as an instance of progressive ideas among the Japan. Mr. Most, the Minister of that country in Washington, carnestly opposed the Samural, a privileged clara, and their wearing of two swerds as an hereditary distinction. For this he becomes very unpopular, and were advised to neviro from political life for a time, until the effects of his attack about case. Noting since one of the two-sworden nobility, who had placed kinkedi in Serve antagonism to 18th Meri in the Parliament, made the tour of the Blotta States, and on arriving in Washington, recounty called on that gentleman in a triendly spirit, and spore to him of the gratification which the cry adviced main to pleasure he destroyed on witnessing the weaterful progressing the transfer of the Section of the country under republican institutions. As an interest expression of the change effects in his mod by personnel observation and of the states, colour here. Mr. Mori to account heaven, which has control to account his and by personnel observation and of the states, colour here. Mr. Moorl of first pusheshed first the war Departure of London and has pusheshed first the planeson. Mr. of the state of the pusheshed in the planeson. Mr. of the state of th